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Occurrence of Solifugae in Nebraska: M. H. SWENK.

Some Points on Dermatobia hominis (illustrated): H. B. WARD.

The presidential address was delivered by Lawrence Bruner upon the subject, 'Migrations of Birds.'

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Professor H. B. Duncanson, State Normal School, Peru.

Vice-President—Professor O. V. P. Stout, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Secretary—Dr. R. H. Wolcott, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer—Mr. A. E. Sheldon, Lincoln.

Directors—Professor J. H. Powers, Doane College, Crete; Professor G. R. Chatburn, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Professor R. A. Emerson, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mr. I. S. Trostler, Omaha.

R. H. WOLCOTT,
Secretary.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

NAMATOGÆAN OR EPIGÆAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I suppose every one who has had occasion to write of ecology has mentally grumbled because we have not in English a convenient short word to express what we mean when we say 'land and fresh water,' of mollusks or other invertebrates.

The German 'Binnen,' when translated into its English equivalent 'inland,' does not seem quite adequate, since the sense is rather 'away from the sea,' instead of 'not of the sea,' or 'of the land and its waters,' whether near or far from the coast.

'Land shells' seems to exclude the inhabitants of streams and pools.

Annoyed by the clumsy periphrasis which it has seemed necessary to use, I have spent some time in search for an expression, not already dedicated to some other purpose, which could be used in such cases.

Epigæan was at first thought of as suitable; its meaning, 'upon the earth' (earth being understood in the wide sense of land or continent), is not inappropriate, the sound is harmonious, and the word brief.

The only criticism which suggests itself is that there is nothing in the word directly implying the inclusion of the fresh-water forms.

Gæa was used by the Greeks for the land, in antithesis to *Thalassa*, the sea, but *Gæan* seems subject to the same criticism as *Epigæan*, while *Hydrogæan* would seem to imply inhabitants of the land-waters only and not both land and fresh water.

Many of the compounds of 'gæa' are inharmonious or too long to seem acceptable.

The Greek '*Nama*,' meaning spring, rivulet or stream (whence '*Namatodes*,' abounding in streams), seemed to offer a possible compound not too harsh or otherwise unsuitable. Would '*Namatogæan*' seem too cumbersome? I should be very glad to have suggestions from the readers of SCIENCE, some of whom may have in their inner consciousness at this moment the very term needed.

WM. H. DALL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
June 2, 1904.

THE BLACKENING OF TEETH IN THE ORIENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I do not find among my notes a good reference to the blackening of the teeth in the orient, as to the materials, utensils, motives and distribution. If you will give expression to my poverty, surely some one will help me out.

O. T. MASON.

'VEGETABLE BALLS.'

WITH regard to Professor Ganong's query on the above subject in SCIENCE, of April 8, 1904, the following reference is given in De Ioni's '*Sylloge Algarum*,' Vol. IV., Section I. (1897). The reference occurs on p. iv of the Bibliography and reads: 'Barclay G—Algoid Lake-balls from South Mist—s. n. t., 8°, 1 plate.'

The reference is obviously very incomplete but it may possibly refer to 'The Scottish Naturalist' or its present continuation the 'Annals of Scottish Natural History.' South Mist is one of the Islands forming the Outer Hebrides.

J. ADAMS.

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